

NEWS AVAILABLE FROM ALL THE WORLD.

HAVANA. CAPTAIN EATON DEFIED BLANCO. The Resolute's Commander Forced the Spaniard to Re-mit the Alfredo's Fine. \$500 FOR A TRIFLE. Little Yacht Held at Havana for a Small Flaw in Her Manifest.

PANISH VOLUNTEERS REVOLT. Refused to Give Up Their Arms to the Government Until Their Claims for Pay Were Settled.

Havana, Oct. 2.—The Spanish authorities for the last two months have resorted to imposing the most unjust and severe fines on every vessel on whose manifest they could detect the smallest mistake. The Clinton, Clara Barton's Red Cross ship, was the first to suffer by this scheme, and lately the Alfredo, a little Spanish yacht, belonging to the Cuban Junta and flying the American flag, was fined \$500 for some trivial omission in her papers.

Resolute Captain Plucky. Finally as a last resort Captain Eatson went to Captain Euron, of the Resolute, and that officer quickly settled the question. Captain Eaton went on Wednesday afternoon to General Blanco and informed him that the Resolute was to sail the following day, towing the yacht Alfredo. General Blanco immediately called up Minister Romero and Admiral Arce, of the Customs, on the phone, and, after a short consultation, the fine was remitted and the little Alfredo bobbing down the bay.

The irregulars quartered at Cabanas Fort refused yesterday to surrender their arms according to General Blanco's order. They demanded an immediate settlement of their unpaid wages. The commander of the fortress notified General Blanco of that fact, and he suspended the order about the arms and promised payment, but when he found how many there was in the treasury he ascertained that all the money had been drawn the day before yesterday, to the amount of \$100,000, to pay for the work of transferring cannons from the batteries of Vedado to the cruiser Alfonso XII, which work had been begun upon the protest of the American Commission.

Autonomists Sumbled. At the counsel of the Autonomist Cabinet the Autonomist Ministers refused to give their sanction to General Blanco's decree giving Spain more than 100,000 men. Senor Gaiter, President of the Cabinet, said that a political crime against Spain was always considered by him as worse than a common crime. General Blanco said: "This centennial wants me to believe that the Autonomists are Spain more than I do, and then he signed the decree, using his extraordinary power as Governor-General.

PARIS. CYRANO DE BERLIN, NOT DE BERGERAC. Critics Pronounce the German Translation of Rostand's Great Play a Failure.

Parisian critics as well as those of Berlin assert that "Cyrano de Bergerac" translated by Herr Fuld into German is not a success in Germany. The author, M. Edmond Rostand, it is said, wrote it in French verse, and it loses all its power and character in translation. With the exception of the National Zeitung all the German papers speak deprecatingly of the Berlin edition. The Berlin edition, however, Herr Fuld, though a poet of high talent, a literature of excellent taste and judgment, has failed to reproduce the original, and the brilliant and the spirit of the piece. It was impossible for him, of course, to render with force the peculiar French ruralisms of the drama. The Berlin correspondent of the Paris Figaro writes: "It was not Cyrano de Bergerac which I saw at the Deutsche Theater, it was a bear—a German who knows how to handle the sword, a poet who murmurs sweet love verses, a German soldier, a Cyrano de Bergerac, but not de Bergerac. He lacks the hearty gestures and the sonorous voice which can rule a tumult of command in battle. In a word it is a Cyrano without force or character. Only in two places, in the ballad of the first act and in the love scene of the balcony, has the translator retained the power of the original, and it becomes more and more feeble as the piece progresses. The interpretation loses its force completely through the vocal defects of the artist who plays Cyrano. Herr Kaln, who enjoys great reputation as an artist in Germany. His tender voice-chairs the love scenes successfully, but proves a perfect failure at the outbursts of anger and passion. And then the model! It is entirely too French to please German ears, nor is it rich enough in invention and ideas to suit for a translation."

Marchand Gets Major's Commission. Paris, Oct. 2.—Captain Marchand has been promoted to the rank of major.

EGYPT. PUSHING FORWARD FROM OMDURMAN. Reinforcements Go to an Outpost, but no News Has Come from Fashoda.

Cairo, Oct. 2.—Reinforcements have been ordered from Omdurman to Ghezar, where the force under Colonel Parsons has repulsed another Dervish attack with slight loss.

Through trains New York to Cleveland, St. Wayne and Chicago, via West Shore and Nickel Plate Roads. Lowest rates. Past time.



SOME OF THE VICTIMS OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA, TSI-AN. Of the hundreds whom the murderous Empress has put out of the way the six above are members of the imperial circle. (From Photographs Furnished the Journal by Mr. A. H. Myers.)

ROME. LEO AGAIN HONORS THE ROSARY. Another Encyclical in Its Favor by the Head of the Church. URGES CONSTANT RECITAL. The Pontiff's Tribute to This Beautiful Form of Catholic Devotion.

The following is Pope Leo XIII's encyclical on the rosary, just issued: To the Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, Bishops and others constituted in Ecclesiastical Authority Living in Peace and Communion with the Apostolic See. Venerable Brethren, Health and Benediction:

When we look back upon the long vista of years during which, by the grace of God, and not through any merit of our own, we have occupied the Supreme Pontificate, we cannot but confess that we have been singularly favored by the protection of Divine Providence. This fact, we think, may chiefly be attributed to the joint prayers which are now offered up with the greatest fervor and without interruption for us by the faithful, as formerly they were for Peter.

In the first place, therefore, we render heartfelt thanks to God, the dispenser of every good, intending to zealously guard with right and soul, as long as we live, the gifts which He has bestowed upon us. Secondly, we call to mind the sweet protecting influence of the Queen of Heaven, and shall never fail to celebrate that memory with thanksgiving and good works. For it is through her intercession that, through a bound channel, heavenly graces descend upon the earth; in her hand are the treasures of the Lord's mercies, and God wishes her to be the source of all His graces.

Promote Practice of the Rosary. In the arms of this loving mother, the devotion to whom we have ever striven to encourage, we sincerely hope to breathe our last. But, being desirous for some time past of extending the salvation of human society to the protection of the Virgin, whose cult is an inappreciable aid to the enemies of the soul, we have never ceased to encourage and commend the practice of the Rosary among the faithful, having already written an encyclical letter on this subject dated September 1, 1883, and having on several other occasions, as you well know, nullified decrees tending toward the same object.

And, whereas, thanks to the will of merciful God, we have this year also been permitted to celebrate the centennial of the birth of the Virgin, which month we decreed on a previous occasion should be sacred and devoted to the cult of the Queen of the Rosary, we cannot refrain from exhorting you, describing in a few words all that we have hitherto done to promote this form of devotion. We shall begin this monument by a new document, that all our devotion and love for this beautiful cult of the Holy Virgin, which we have already recommended, may appear more clearly, and that the faithful may be encouraged to preserve in its integrity that cult, whose custom is so excellent, being therefore constantly animated by the desire that the faithful should persevere in the practice of the Rosary, in conjunction with the practice of meditation, as a most efficacious form of prayer, and one especially conducive to the acquisition of immortal life; for, besides the excellence of the prayers whereof it is composed, the Rosary strengthens the faith and affords splendid examples of virtue in the mysteries proposed for contemplation.

An Example of Domestic Life. Moreover, we showed that the practice is both easy and well adapted to the intelligence and to the needs of the people, to whom a perfect example of domestic life is offered in the contemplation of the family of Nazareth, and that a Christian people has never turned to the Rosary with more feeling its most salutary effects. Having, chiefly for these reasons, and by repeated exhortations, recommended the use of the most holy Rosary, we next, following in the footsteps of our predecessors, applied ourselves to the task of impressing its majesty by rendering it still more widespread. For even as Sixtus V., of blessed memory, approved the ancient custom of reciting the Rosary, ordered to be celebrated throughout the Catholic world by Clement XI., and inserted in the Roman Breviary by Benedict XIII., so also we, as a lasting proof of our good will toward this kind of devotion, have decreed that the above mentioned solemnity which its office celebrated throughout the Church with solemnity, should be celebrated on the day of the month of October, which we declared that October be sacred to this devotion, and lastly we have decreed that henceforth America will take care of its devotion by adding to the Laureta Litany, trusting that it may prove a token of victory in the present conflict.

In Memory of Irish Revolutions. Cork, Oct. 2.—An orderly demonstration took place here to-day upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone, by the Mayor of the city, of a monument in memory of the Irish revolutions of 1790, 1803, 1848 and 1867. Several Irish members of the House of Commons were present. A resolution was adopted congratulating Irish Americans upon their patriotic efforts to prevent the forming of an Anglo-American alliance.



THE CHINESE BORGIA, DOWAGER EMPRESS TSI-AN. This picture is a copy of a photograph of a painting made by the Chin ese Court painter at Peking. It was furnished the Journal by Mr. A. H. Myers. The Empress Tsi-an is the most dreaded woman in China, of which she is the absolute ruler. Persons who incur her displeasure by opposing her policy have always died either by poison or the bowstring. The latest of her victims was the young Emperor.

PEKIN. CHINESE ATTACK THE EUROPEANS. Throw Mud at the White People in Peking's Streets.

Peking, Oct. 2.—During the celebration yesterday of the festival of the moon the drunken crowds which had gathered upon the streets threw mud upon all Europeans who made their appearance.

London, Oct. 2.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, Hual-tan has been appointed president of the Court of Censors and a member of the Grand Council. He is Yung-lu's chief supporter, and was recently dismissed from office by the Emperor.

China's "She" Who Must Be Obeyed. Dowager Empress An's Murderous Career from Slavery to Supreme Power.

It is upon the purple Forbidden City, as the Imperial Palace at Peking is styled, that the attention of the whole civilized world is concentrated at the present moment. Even in ordinary times little is known of what goes on behind those six miles of lofty gray walls by which the residence of the "Son of Heaven" and the "Brother of the Sun" is surrounded. It is rumored in Peking that the Emperor

is dead. But although this is generally believed, nothing positive is known about the subject, and none of the customary mourning for an Emperor, which consists in letting the hair grow, in the closing of theatres, in the removal of everything red from the houses, from the streets and from the attire of the people, has as yet been inaugurated. Still every one is convinced that Emperor Kwangsu has been gathered to his fathers at the early age of twenty-seven.

Complete Power at Last. Five years later Empress An came to the conclusion that her associate, the Empress of the East, was a source of embarrassment and an obstacle to her own exercise of autocratic power. So one day the sudden death of the Empress of the East was announced, and Empress An reigned from that time forth alone in the name of the young Emperor.

Foreign Notes. One of the measures to be introduced in the German Reichstag, which will be opened on November 23, is the abolition of corporal punishment in the schools. It is believed that most of the members are staunch believers in the old maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

EMPEROR'S DEATH NOT ANNOUNCED. Washington, Oct. 2.—The Chinese Minister refused to see reporters yesterday. In answer to written questions sent him he returned this reply: "We know nothing officially of the rumored death of the Emperor. It would be highly improper for me to make any comment. I cannot and will not say anything which may be officially informed of his death."

MANILA. AGUINALDO WILL TAKE NO MONEY. Refuses to Accept Any Cash Until His Soldiers Are Paid. WILL HOLD PRISONERS. Spaniards Now in Filipinos' Hands Not to Be Released at Present. AMERICANS MAKING FRIENDS. Cruiser Raleigh's Mission Is to Establish Better Relations with the Natives—Succeeds in Its Work.

Manila, Oct. 2.—The Filipino National Assembly, at Malolos, at a recent sitting voted Aguinaldo a civil list of \$75,000; but Aguinaldo declined to receive anything until the army should have been paid. An attempt was made by Parone, the Speaker of the House, to have inserted a clause granting him an allowance because of his office, but the proposal was rejected. The Assembly is now engaged in discussing the Constitution.

The Spanish community is telegraphing to Madrid in an endeavor to secure the release of prisoners. Investigations made in the provinces show the determination of the insurgents to obtain a specific guarantee of favorable terms before releasing the prisoners now in their hands, and it is certain that they will never cheaply relinquish their dearly bought conquests.

American Making Friends. Everywhere is seen evidences of appealing struggles. Popular opinion favors autonomy, which it is generally expected will be established. The people rather distrust the Americans, who, beginning to realize this fact, send the cruiser Raleigh to the northwestern ports for the purpose of showing the American flag and making friends with the natives.

The cruiser's officers endeavored to arrange an interchange of hospitalities, but the natives at first were unwilling to visit the ship unless houses were landed. Finally, however, friendly feelings were established, and the natives were agreeably surprised at the visit.

A sanitary board, with an American at its head, has been established here. A corps of physicians are superintending sanitary work in all the districts of the city and vicinity.

TAGALOS ROUTED BY SPANIARDS. Ninety-four Insurgents Killed in a Battle with the Dons in Antigua Province. Madrid, Oct. 2.—A dispatch received here from the Visayas Islands says the Tagalos have landed in the Antigua province and have been completely defeated by a Spanish column after a sharp fight, in which ninety-four of the insurgents were killed.

BERLIN. KAISER ABSENT FROM UNVEILING. One Occasion When William Failed to Honor His Grandfather's Memory.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Special Cable to New York Journal. Berlin, Oct. 2.—The Emperor refused the invitation of the King of Wurtemberg to be present at the unveiling of the Kaiser Wilhelm I. monument, which took place in Stuttgart to-day. The refusal was contained in an autograph letter of His Majesty, in which he says that on account of a trip of inspection of the Prussian provinces, planned previously, it would be impossible for him to be present.

The Emperor's absence from this matter created great surprise, since he has never failed to attend ceremonies which honor the memory of his grandfather. The Emperor has spent the entire winter in the forests of Roninten. On his return next Thursday he will inspect the ruins of the castle at Marienberg, which is being made ready for the winter.

Count von Goetzen, who was sent by the German Government to verify the Spanish-American war on the American side, has arrived, and will report in person to the Emperor before the latter starts on his trip to Palestine this month.

GERMAN TRADERS TAKE THE ALARM. Change of Government in Cuba and Porto Rico Will Leave Them Out in the Cold.

"The change of government in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico cannot fail to exercise a change in the German commerce of the West Indies," says the Hansa, the leading marine organ of Germany. "American exporters are our greatest competitors in that region, and henceforth their wares will be sent to these islands free of import duties, while our products will be subject to taxation by the United States."

It may be safely concluded also that henceforth America will take care of its own passenger and freight transportation to its new possessions. Before the Spanish-American war our steamship traffic was principally in the hands of German, British and Norwegian transportation companies. The sugar duties of the United States will also take care that the German merchants shall be completely frozen out.

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